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COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1949.

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

W. O. Jones, (Printers) Ltd., Foundry Printing Works, Llangefni.

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To :—

The Chairman & Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to present the thirty-eighth Annual Report of the County Medical Officer, being the report on the health of the County for the year 1949.

Vital Statistics.

The decline in infant mortality noted in 1948 was not maintained during the year under review, the rate in 1949 being 44 per 1,000 live births. As has been stressed on previous occasions, too much weight should not be attached to fluctuations in mortality from year to year because the rates are based on comparatively small numbers. It is of interest to note that in 1949 the stillbirth rate showed a decline compared to the previous year.

During the year the Council adopted certain recommendations put forward by a sub-committee which considered the report of my predecessor on infant mortality in the County. These recommendations included the extension of the health visiting services, the staffing of infant welfare centres by medical officers with special training, and the institution of a detailed enquiry into every infant death. The provision of increased maternity bed accommodation at Gors Maternity Home Holyhead should also play its part in the reduction of infant mortality. There was one maternal death during the year. This was the first since 1946.

Deaths from tuberculosis fell from 33 in 1948 to 25 in 1949, but there was no evidence of a decline in the number of new notifications. The epidemiological position was generally satisfactory and no serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred.

Hospital Services.

Because the hospital was, happily, little used, the Hospital Management Committee decided during the year to close Druid Infectious Diseases Hospital and Anglesey cases that needed hospital treatment are now admitted to Galltysil Hospital, Caernarvon.

This development enabled the Hospital Management Committee to adapt part of the Druid Hospital for the accommodation of tuberculous cases and an additional 11 beds were provided thereby. The Management Committee were fully alive to the need for additional beds for tuberculosis and the renovation of Druid Hospital to provide a total of 50 beds for this purpose was given a high priority in the Committee's projects for capital expenditure. Unfortunately it appears as if this development is to be postponed for a number of reasons outside the control of the Management Committee.

Another development of considerable interest to the people of Anglesey was the decision taken during the year by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board to accord a high degree of priority to the project for building a new 500-bed hospital in Bangor. It will be many years no doubt before this project comes to fruition, but it is encouraging to know that the wheels have been set in motion.

During the year the Council nominated me to fill the vacancy on the Hospital Management Committee caused by the death of Mr. J. M. Hughes and the nomination was accepted by the Regional Hospital Board. I should like it placed on record that membership of that Committee has been of considerable value to me in administering the Local Health Authority services, particularly in this formative phase.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Work on the County Water Scheme proceeded apace during the year and the time is not far distant when the scheme will be providing water in many villages which have never before had a piped water supply. This advance will create considerable difficulties unless concurrently arrangements are being made for sewage disposal. Progress in this respect has not been particularly rapid during the year except at Amlwch.

As will be seen in the body of the report a good deal of work remains to be done in the matter of housing. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the provision of adequate and satisfactory housing is the major problem facing the County at the present time.

Amelioration of housing conditions will of course bring in its train, among other things, an improvement in tuberculosis and infant mortality. In 1918 Capt. The Hon. G. N. Irby, on the basis of a careful survey which he had made, raised the cry of "2,000 houses for Anglesey". A generation later we find that we can echo his word.

The late Mr. W. H. Parry.

While this report was being compiled the death occurred of Mr. W. H. Parry, who for thirty-eight years had been Chief Clerk in the Health Department. It would not be fitting for me to let the occasion pass without paying a tribute to him. His tact and unfailing courtesy was of immense help in a department which is in frequent and constant touch with individual members of the public. His knowledge of local conditions was invaluable while his judgment and discretion could always be relied upon. He bore adversity bravely and died, as he would have wished, in harness after a lifetime of service.

Acknowledgements.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation shown by the associated officers of the Authority, my colleagues, the district medical officers, and the assistant county medical officer, the nursing staff and the clerical staff. In particular I am indebted to the Clerk of the County Council for the able assistance which he has always been so ready to extend. I welcome too the opportunity to thank you, Sir and the members of the Health Committee, for the interest you have evinced in the work of the department and for the support you have accorded to me at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

County Medical Officer.

October 1950

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>*Popu- lation</i>	<i>1949/50 Rateable Value</i>
			£
Beaumaris Borough	3,135	2,100	12,255
Amlwch Urban	4,494	2,713	10,429
Holyhead Urban	730	10,470	48,579
Llangefni Urban	2,510	2,082	12,772
Menai Bridge Urban	824	1,855	9,858
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Urban Districts	11,693	19,220	93,893
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
 Aethwy Rural	 52,352	 10,410	 32,222
Twrcelyn Rural	53,865	8,600	25,872
Valley Rural	58,784	11,070	39,475
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Rural Districts	165,001	30,080	97,569
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Total Administrative County . .	176,694	49,300	191,462
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Registrar General's estimate for mid year 1949.

Product of 1d. rate for County 1949/50 : £755.

METEOROLOGY

Monthly climatological data supplied by
Meteorological Officer, R.A.F. Station, Valley.

Table 2

	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		TEMPERATURE		Fog
	<i>Mean dly. rainfall in mms.</i>	<i>No. of wet days</i>	<i>Mean dly. hrs. of sunshine</i>	<i>No. of sunny days</i>	<i>Mean max. day temp.</i>	<i>Mean min. night temp.</i>	<i>No. of days when fog was recorded</i>
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	
January	1.9	11	1.30	3	47.8	41.5	2
February	0.9	8	3.68	10	47.8	40.1	..
March	1.9	9	4.83	12	49.0	37.7	5
April	1.5	9	5.20	8	52.1	47.1	7
May	1.4	7	8.41	14	58.0	44.2	2
June	0.3	3	9.76	17	65.1	50.3	10
July	1.5	5	7.48	11	67.5	54.4	5
August	1.8	9	6.39	11	66.6	55.4	5
September	1.8	6	7.15	14	67.1	54.1	10
October	4.4	16	2.75	5	59.8	50.9	4
November	3.0	17	1.92	2	51.9	44.1	..
December	2.3	14	1.44	2	49.1	42.8	..

- (1) "Wet day" is a day when 1.0mm. or more of rain was recorded.
 (2) "Sunny day" is a day when 60 per cent of possible hours of sunshine was recorded.
 (3) Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

VITAL STATISTICS

Where possible the comparable rates for England and Wales are shown. For the current year, these are provisional figures supplied by the Registrar-General.

A table will be found at Appendix "D" showing the statistics for the individual county districts.

Births

There were 876 *live births* registered during the year, corresponding to a birth rate of 17.8 per 1,000 population.

The trend of the birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the table set out below which gives the England and Wales data for comparison.

Table 3.

Birth Rate per 1,000 population		
	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1940	15.1	14.1
1941	15.5	13.9
1942	17.3	15.6
1943	17.8	16.2
1944	17.6	17.7
1945	17.7	15.9
1946	18.9	19.2
1947	19.9	20.5
1948	18.7	17.9
1949	17.8	16.7

Illegitimate live births accounted for 50 out of the total of 876 live births. The illegitimate birth rate is thus 1.01 per 1,000 population. The trend of the illegitimate birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the table set out below which gives for comparison the corresponding rate for England and Wales.

Table 4.

Illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 population		
	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1940	1.1	0.6
1941	1.5	0.7
1942	1.9	0.9
1943	1.8	1.0
1944	2.0	1.3
1945	2.1	1.5
1946	2.3	1.3
1947	1.8	1.1
1948	1.7	1.0
1949	1.0	not yet available

Stillbirths during the year numbered 25 which gives a stillbirth rate of 0.50 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was .39. To express stillbirths as a rate per 1,000 population is liable to mislead because if the population is ageing that fact alone would cause a decline in the rate computed in this way. It is of more interest to know what proportion of developing pregnancies (i.e. pregnancies which advance to the 28th week) have live issue. Table 5 shows the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the past 10 years with the England and Wales figures for comparison.

Table 5

Stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1940.....	46	37
1941.....	47	35
1942.....	45	33
1943.....	40	30
1944.....	39	28
1945.....	30	28
1946.....	34	27
1947.....	33	24
1948.....	34	23
1949.....	28	..

Infant Mortality

There were 39 deaths of infants under 12 months of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 44.5 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 32 per 1,000 live births.

The trend of the infant mortality rate over the past 10 years can be seen by reference to Table 6 where England and Wales rates are shown for comparison.

Table 6

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1940.....	89	57
1941.....	82	60
1942.....	79	51
1943.....	59	49
1944.....	59	45
1945.....	74	46
1946.....	46	43
1947.....	43	41
1948.....	39	34
1949.....	45	32

Neonatal Mortality

It is convenient, when considering the mortality of infancy to differentiate between deaths in the first month of life (neonatal deaths) and subsequent deaths in the first year (post-natal deaths). The neonatal mortality is closely allied to stillbirth in-so-far-as factors operative during the pregnancy and the confinement are largely responsible for both. The table below sets out the neonatal mortality for the county alongside the figures for England and Wales for the past 10 years.

Table 7

Neonatal Mortality Rate

(deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1940.....	42	30
1941.....	42	29
1942.....	38	27
1943.....	28	25
1944.....	27	24
1945.....	32	25
1946.....	26	24
1947.....	25	23
1948.....	27	20
1949.....	29	..

Maternal Mortality

There was one death during the year arising out of pregnancy and child-bearing or abortion. This was the first maternal death since 1946.

Table 8

Maternal Mortality

	<i>Actual Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)</i>	
		<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1940	5	6.5	2.7
1941	4	4.9	2.8
1942 .....	..	..	2.5
1943	3	3.5	2.3
1944	1	1.1	1.9
1945	1	1.2	1.8
1946	2	2.1	1.4
1947 .....	..	..	1.2
1948 .....	..	..	1.0
1949	1	1.1	1.0

General Mortality

There were 658 deaths of persons at all ages registered during the year after allowing for transferable deaths (inward and outward). This gives a crude death rate of 13.3 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.7. Because the rate as computed takes no account of differences in the age composition of the populations in question (hence the appellation "crude") whereas, as a matter of common experience, mortality is correlated to age, valid comparisons of crude rates are impossible to make.

Tables 9 and 10 show the deaths according to the cause and classified by county district and by age at death respectively.

Table 9

Causes of death at different periods of life, 1949

CAUSE	MALES						FEMALES						Total
	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	
1 Typhoid & para. fevers
2 Cerebro spinal fever
3 Scarlet Fever
4 Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 Diphtheria
6 Tuberculosis of Resp. System	6	5	1	..	..	..	8	3	..	23
7 Other forms of tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
8 Syphilitic diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
9 Influenza	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	9
10 Measles
11 Ac. polio-myel. & polio- enceph.
12 Ac. inf. enceph.
13 Cancer of buc. cav. & oesoph (M.); Uterus (F.)	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	10
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	7	18	..	..	..	..	6	10	41
15 Cancer of breast	1	3	4
16 Cancer of all other sites	2	13	19	..	..	..	..	10	7	51
17 Diabetes	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	8
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	3	11	30	..	..	..	..	6	39	89
19 Heart Diseases	23	84	..	..	..	2	11	95	215
20 Other dis. of circ. system	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	7
21 Bronchitis	1	..	..	9	10	1	..	..	..	1	7	29
22 Pneumonia	2	1	..	1	..	4	5	..	..	2	2	1	18
23 Other resp. dis.	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	10
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
25 Diarrhoea under 2 yrs.
26 Appendicitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
27 Other digestive diseases	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	9
28 Nephritis	1	3	5	..	..	..	2	1	5	17
29 Puer. & post abort. sepsis
30 Other maternal causes	1	..	..	1
31 Premature birth	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
32 Con. mal., birth inj., inf. diseases	14	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	25
33 Suicide	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
34 Road Traffic Accidents	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
35 Other violent causes ..	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	10
36 All other causes	1	..	..	3	5	14	..	..	..	3	5	20	51
All causes	21	2	2	25	94	205	18	..	2	21	59	209	658

Table 10

Deaths classified according to Disease, 1949

CAUSE	<i>Amluch</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Holyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Turcellyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Typhoid & para. fevers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Cerobro-spinal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Scarlet fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5 Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Tuberculosis of Resp. System	4	1	8	3	2	..	2	3	23
7 Other forms of tuber- culosis .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
8 Syphilitic diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
9 Influenza .....	..	..	3	..	1	1	3	1	9
10 Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Ac. polio-myel. and polio-enceph. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Ac. inf. enceph. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Cancer of buc. cav. & oesoph.(M.), Uterus (F.)	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	4	10
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	3	1	4	4	..	7	10	12	41
15 Cancer of breast ..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	4
16 Cancer of all other sites	8	2	13	2	1	9	6	10	51
17 Diabetes .....	..	1	2	..	1	3	1	..	8
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	4	2	17	6	3	27	11	19	89
19 Heart Disease	14	10	45	6	13	55	38	34	215
20 Other dis. of circ. system .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	7
21 Bronchitis	2	2	7	..	..	3	6	9	29
22 Pneumonia	1	1	3	1	..	3	2	7	18
23 Other resp. dis. ..	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	10
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .....	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	2	9
25 Diarrhoea under 2yrs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Appendicitis .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3
27 Other dig. diseases ..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	3	9
28 Nephritis	2	1	3	..	..	5	4	2	17
29 Puerp. & post-abort. sepsis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Other maternal causes ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31 Premature birth. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
32 Con. mal.; birth inj., inf. diseases ....	..	1	4	1	1	8	4	6	25
33 Suicide .....	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	8
34 Road traffic acc. ....	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
35 Other violent causes ..	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	3	10
36 All other causes ..	..	1	14	..	3	17	9	7	51
All causes	41	26	142	24	31	156	104	134	658

The main causes of death

A summary of the deaths showing the principal causes is given below.

Table 11

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent of all deaths</i>
Heart disease	215	32.7
Cancer	106	16.1
Intra cranial vascular lesions.....	89	13.5
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	39	5.9
Infant Mortality	39	5.9
Tuberculosis	25	3.8
Violence	17	2.6
All other causes	128	19.5
	<u>658</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The following table shows the relative importance of the principal causes of death in Anglesey over a period of years.

Table 12

<i>Years</i>	<i>Total deaths all causes</i>	<i>Per cent of total deaths due to</i>				
		<i>Heart disease</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Bronchitis Pneumonia</i>	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Fevers*</i>
1915/19 ..	4,151	11.2	9.2	13.4	10.5	9.3
1920/24 ..	3,733	13.6	11.4	9.5	9.7	8.2
1925/29 ..	3,810	14.2	12.6	10.1	8.7	7.9
1930/34 ..	3,744	21.6	14.1	7.3	8.1	4.6
1935/39 ..	3,775	26.4	14.8	6.9	5.7	7.6
1940/44 ..	3,772	26.0	14.0	9.5	5.6	4.0
1945/49 ..	3,506	30.6	16.0	7.2	4.8	0.7

* Fevers include diphtheria, measles, whooping-cough, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, typhoid and enteric fever.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out below.

Table 13

Notifications of Infectious Diseases 1949

DISEASE	U R B A N					R U R A L			Total
	<i>Amluch</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Holyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Twrcelyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	
Scarlet Fever.....	2	4	..	..	1	3	2	2	14
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	7	7	..	18	8	4	44
Ac. poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Measles	4	1	160	..	1	16	4	41	227
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Acute pneumonia	6	..	4	..	..	3	14	4	31
Erysipelas .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	12	5	172	7	2	43	31	53	325

There were no cases of smallpox, enteric fever, dysentery, puerperal pyrexia, or cerebro-spinal fever during the year. There has been no case of encephalitis lethargica notified since 1928.

Table 14

Notifications of Infectious Diseases 1940/49

DISEASE	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Scarlet Fever.....	54	50	65	55	148	77	36	27	21	14
Diphtheria	49	57	30	36	50	75	27	9	4	2
Enteric Fever.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dysentery .....	..	1	1	..	13	..	..	1	2	..
Pneumonia	28	34	35	37	31	31	48	42	43	31
Puerperal Pyrexia..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophth. Neonatorum	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	3	7	12	3	3	3	1	2	5	4
Measles	436	27	306	411	16	97	543	291	379	227
Cerebro S.F.	3	7	3	8	..	1	1	1	1	..
Whooping Cough ..	6	342	6	22	47	134	33	90	196	44
Ac. Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1

The decline in the incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria continued. Measles and whooping cough were not nearly so prevalent as in 1948.

Mortality from infectious diseases during the year is shown in Table 15 together with the trend of mortality over the past 10 years. It will be noted that for the 3rd year in succession there were no deaths from diphtheria.

Table 15
Mortality from Infectious Diseases, 1940/49

DISEASE	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Typhoid and Para-										
typhoid .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	8	..	..	3	3	..	1	3	1
Diphtheria	5	4	4	1	2	5	3	..	..	..
Influenza	30	21	9	37	14	14	17	9	3	9
Enceph. Leth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro S.F.	3	1	1	5	1	..	..	2	1	..
Diarrhoea under 2 yrs.	4	5	8	6	4	7	1	5	1	..
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other puerperal causes	5	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1
Ac. polio myel; and										
polio enceph.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ac. inf. enceph	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..

* Transferable Death.

Venereal Disease.

Details of the work done at the C. & A. clinic for Anglesey patients were as follows.

Table 16

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Non- Venereal</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>conditions</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
New Cases.....			9	3	20	13
Early.....	6	1				
Late	7	10				
Congenital.....	4	4				
Old Cases and transferred cases	29	28	7	1	7	1
Defaulters :..						
From treatment	3	3				
From observation	3	10	..	2		
Total remaining	36	31	3	2	6	6

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The primary vaccinations are equivalent to 37 per cent of all live births during the year.

Table 17

During the year ended 31st December, 1949

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amlweh.....	27	9	36
Beaumaris.....	50	7	57
Holyhead .....	..	..	..
Llangefni	28	4	32
Menai Bridge	13	4	17
Aethwy	111	30	141
Twreelyn	83	9	92
Valley	15	1	16
	<hr/> 327	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 391

Diphtheria Immunisation.

591 were immunised during 1949 as follows :

Under 1 yr.	28
From 1-5 yrs.	510
Under 15 yrs.	53

In addition 662 children received a "boosting" dose.

The position with regard to the state of the protection of the child population was as follows.

Table 18
Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to child population

	0 — 4 YRS.			5 — 14 YRS.			TOTAL UNDER 15		
	<i>Popu- lation</i>	<i>No. Imm.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>	<i>No. Imm.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>	<i>No. Imm.</i>	<i>%</i>
Amlwch	218	158	72.4	387	364	94.05	605	522	86.2
Beaumaris	179	111	62.01	260	223	85.7	439	334	76.08
Holyhead	908	309	34.03	1,467	966	63.1	2,375	1,275	53.6
Llangefni	199	121	60.8	299	266	88.9	498	387	77.7
Menai Bridge	135	88	65.1	215	201	93.4	350	289	82.6
Aethwy	848	433	51.1	1,428	1,285	90.0	2,276	1,718	75.4
Twrcelyn	659	403	61.1	1,217	1,086	89.15	1,876	1,489	79.37
Valley	890	272	30.5	1,645	1,293	78.6	2,535	1,565	61.7
Total	4,036	1,895	46.9	6,918	5,684	82.16	10,954	7,579	69.1

The number of children immunised during the year shows a slight decline on the figures for 1948. However the overall state of protection of the child population remains practically the same as last year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 72 (55 pulmonary and 17 non pulmonary) new notifications received during the year and 25 deaths due to tuberculosis were registered. The data for notifications and deaths over the past 10 years have been as follows :

Table 19

	<i>Notifications</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
	<i>Pulm.</i>	<i>Non-pulm.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Pulm.</i>	<i>Non-pulm.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1940	46	3	49	32	6	38
1941	63	6	69	47	8	55
1942	66	10	76	37	10	47
1943	50	16	66	35	9	44
1944	86	9	95	19	4	23
1945	55	8	63	24	4	28
1946	54	11	65	37	6	43
1947	63	7	70	32	6	38
1948	68	8	76	31	2	33
1949	55	17	72	23	2	25

The following is the report of Dr. J. Glyn Jones, Area Chest Physician :

"On the first full year following the introduction of the National Health Service, it is necessary to look back and consider to what extent the Tuberculosis Service has been able to meet the difficulties that were unnecessarily thrust upon it.

"Previously administered as part of a well-conceived national scheme, which was the envy of all experienced tuberculosis workers, we found ourselves obliged on July 5th, 1948, to re-orientate our methods and to serve a multitude of new masters. In particular, it was at highest level decided that clinical and preventative work should be divorced and at the same time it was definitely implied that the latter side of the work was of considerably less importance than the former.

"Under the circumstances, it would be impossible to maintain any sort of effective scheme unless there were present a very large measure of goodwill between the staffs of the Chest Clinics and those of the County Councils. I am, therefore, very glad to be able to express my appreciation of the co-operation always extended to me by the County Medical Officer for Anglesey and his staff in these matters. Thus the difficulties have been reduced to a minimum and advantage taken of recent advances in medical knowledge. For example, Anglesey was the first county in Britain, I believe, to formulate, a scheme for B.C.G. vaccination and the first batch of selected 'contact' cases were vaccinated at Holyhead on December the 16th.

"There has been a gratifying fall in the number of deaths recorded during 1949. Not only was this year the first under the Health Service, it was also the first in which streptomycin became generally available for treatment and it is to this latter factor that I attribute the decline. The provision of eleven extra beds at the Druid Hospital has eased the waiting list for females to a slight degree and the action of the Management Committee in opening these beds is appreciated. Nevertheless the shortages of beds is still the most serious obstacle to our campaign against tuberculosis, and the waiting period at present is approximately six months for males and three months for females. Full advantage of modern discoveries in prevention and treatment cannot be obtained until the number of beds is such that patients can be admitted to sanatorium within a week or two of notification."

Care and After Care.

Tuberculous patients in the community were visited as usual by the Health Visitors after an initial visit by the Super-

intendent Nursing Officer. Table 20 gives details of the number of cases in each area and of the number of visits paid.

Table 20

<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Amlwch.....	37	118
Beaumaris.....	37	103
Bodorgan	25	78
Holyhead	72	163
Llangefni	30	138
Llanfechell	34	118
Menai Bridge	42	173
	<hr/> 277	<hr/> 891

B.C.G. Vaccination.

During the year a systematic survey was made of the contacts of all known cases of tuberculosis. In the course of this survey Dr. Buick and the health visitors were able to trace 342 contacts of which 276 were examined. The examination included a patch test and the results are shown below :

<i>Age in Yrs.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Total exd.</i>	<i>Not exd.</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-5.....	71	21	92	2	94
5-14	68	38	106	1	107
15-21.....	22	30	52	8	60
Over 21.....	17	9	26	55	81
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 98	<hr/> 276	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 342

No attempt was made to assess with certainty whether the cases were in an infectious state but only 49 of the contacts examined were contacts to known ~~pulmonary~~ ^{NON - PULMONARY} cases. The high percentage of contacts that were found to be tuberculin negative was a clear indication of the scope for vaccination with B.C.G. The appearance therefore of the Ministry's circular on the subject in August was very welcome and the Council lost no time in seeking approval to amending the Proposals under section 28.

Meanwhile a scheme was prepared in consultation with the Chest Physician for the introduction of B.C.G. vaccination. This scheme was submitted to, and with slight amendments, approved by, the Ministry's Advisers on tuberculosis. The scheme provided for the vaccination of new-born infants in tuberculous households and of tuberculin negative contacts of known cases,

A meeting was held in October of general practitioners, health visitors and others which was addressed by Dr. Patricia Alston of the National B.C.G. Committee of Eire at which this scheme was fully explained and the Council also agreed to second Dr. Buick for a short period to work with the National B.C.G. Committee of Eire so that he might obtain first-hand experience in this new field.

Eventually approval was received to the Amending Proposals and the first batch of vaccinations were performed in Holyhead in December ; 35 cases were selected and all were vaccinated with the exception of 6 who were found on further testing to be tuberculin positive. At the end of the year the scheme for vaccinating all known tuberculin negative contacts was well advanced.

MIDWIFERY and MATERNITY SERVICES

Births.

The number of births notified during the year classified by place of occurrence were as follows.

Table 21

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still- births</i>
At Home	265	6
County Hospital	320	16
Gors Maternity Home.....	257	2
Other hospitals .....	..	..
Elsewhere	37	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	879	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It will be seen that 70 per cent of all births took place in Institutions. This compares with a figure of 40 per cent for 1948. The difference is largely due to the fact that the Gors Maternity Home was operating for a full year in 1949. Of the domiciliary confinements 81 per cent were "midwifery cases" according to the definition of the Central Midwives' Board. This compares with 79 per cent in 1948. Although therefore there has been a very marked decline in the number of births that took place in the home the proportion of these for which the midwife assumes full responsibility has remained the same.

Domiciliary Ante-natal Care.

The ante-natal work undertaken by the midwives is shown in the next table.

Table 22

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of cases confined</i>	<i>No. of visits paid</i>	<i>No. of still- births</i>	<i>No. of infant deaths</i>
Amlwch.....	42	248	1	3
Beaumaris.....	18	94	1	6
Bodorgan	22	114	2	1
Bodedern	13	65	2	4
Holyhead	112	317	7	9
Llanerchymedd	36	221	..	1
Llanfechell	25	141	1	1
Llanfairpwll	9	31	2	..
Llangefni	45	214	..	3
Llanidan	13	65	1	2
Marianglas	16	136	2	2
Menai Bridge	8	57	2	2
Newborough.....	15	72	2	2
Rhosneigr	36	224	2	3
TOTAL.....	410	1,999	25	39

Medical Aid.

During the year 27 cases occurred where midwives called in medical aid for domiciliary cases and this Authority was responsible for the payment of the doctor. This compares with 82 similar cases in 1948. The anticipated decline in this number has therefore occurred.

Analgesia in domiciliary midwifery.

Three midwives in the County's employ during the year held the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board authorising them to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery cases and the necessary apparatus was available for two of them. Steps were taken during the year to arrange for the training of further midwives in this technique. The number of domiciliary cases who received analgesia during the year was 41 or 15 per cent of cases confined at home. This compares with 8 per cent of such cases in 1948.

Ante-natal clinics.

The table below indicates the work done at the county's ante-natal clinics during the year.

Table 23

	<i>No. of Cases</i>			
	<i>Pre-natal</i>	<i>Post natal</i>	<i>Gynaecological</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Amlwch.....	142	22	13	336
Holyhead	336	18	67	917
Llangefni	174	16	6	414
Menai Bridge	85	13	2	179
Total	737	69	88	1,846

A certain number of Anglesey cases are also seen at the ante-natal clinics conducted at the County Hospital, Bangor, and at the Gors Maternity Home Holyhead. It is gratifying to report that attendances at ante-natal clinics have shown no tendency to decline. On the contrary attendances are about 50 per cent up on 1948. This satisfactory state of affairs has been made possible through the excellent co-operation between the Consulting Obstetrician and his staff and the General Practitioner Obstetricians in the County. There was some reason to fear that the institution of the General Practitioner Obstetricians remunerated for taking charge of midwifery cases would inevitably result in a decline in popularity of the Local Authority ante-natal clinics. It is therefore encouraging to note that where these clinics are staffed to provide a high standard of service this has not occurred. The General Practitioner Obstetricians appreciated that in the interests of the mother and child the expert advice of the ante-natal clinic could do much to ensure trouble-free confinements.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during the year. This was the first since 1946.

CHILD WELFARE**Infant Mortality.**

The infant mortality rate for 1949 was 44.5 per 1,000 live births. The cause of infant deaths are shown in the following table.

Table 24

Causes of infant deaths 1949

Cause	Age at death					Total
	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 mths.	3-12 mths.	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Prematurity	1	2	..	..	..	3
Cong. malformation, birth injuries ; diseases of infants	7	10	4	..	2	23
Other violent causes	2	..	..	..	2	4
All other causes .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
	10	12	4	5	8	39

Child Mortality.

There were 6 deaths in the age groups 1 year to 15 years and the causes were :

Whooping Cough.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1
Pneumonia	1
Congenital malformation, birth injuries and other diseases of infants	1
Other violent causes	2
	—
	6
	—

The Care of premature infants.

- (a) Number of premature babies notified during the year 1949 whose mother is normally resident in the Authority's area..... 53
- (b) Total number of premature babies notified during the year 1949 who were born :
- (i) At home 4
- (ii) In hospital or nursing home..... 49

- (c) Number of those born at home who were nursed entirely at home 3
- (d) Number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home :
- (i) Who died during first 24 hrs.
- (ii) Who survived at the end of one month 3
- (e)(1) Number of those born in County Hospital :
- (i) Who died during first 24 hrs. 2
- (ii) Who survived at the end of one month 31
- (2) Number of those born in Nursing Homes :
- (i) Who died during first 24 hrs.
- (ii) Who survived at the end of one month 7

Health Visiting.

Details of the health visiting of infants and other pre-school children are given in the table set out below.

Table 25

<i>District</i>	<i>Births notified</i>	<i>First visits</i>	<i>Other visits to babies of</i>		
			<i>0-1 yr.</i>	<i>1-2 yr.</i>	<i>2-5yrs.</i>
Amlwch.....	80	69	812	354	474
Beaumaris.....	142	126	529	382	447
Bodorgan	101	99	446	408	489
Holyhead	237	199	463	408	635
Llanfeehell	104	98	563	400	872
Llangefni	81	71	567	487	477
Menai Bridge	132	129	520	372	507
Total	877	791	3,900	2,811	3,901

Infant Welfare Centres.

A new centre was opened during the year at Valley.

One thousand two hundred and ten children were on the rolls during the year and the total attendances numbered 8,478.

Details of the work done is shown below.

Table 26

Infant Welfare Centres 1949

(1) No. of centres provided at end of year	15
(2) No. of sessions held per month at centres.....	31
(3) No. of children who attended centres during the year	1,210
(4) No. of children who first attended the centres during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :	
Under 1 year.....	524
Over 1 year	98
(5) No. of children included in (3) who at the end of the year were :	
Under 1 year	422
Over 1 year	788
(6) Total number of attendances made by children included in (3) during the year :	
Under 1 year	4,712
Over 1 year	3,766

Dental Care of Young Children

(under the age of 5 years)

Arrangements were made during the year to provide dental attention to children under school age utilising the services of the Authority's dental officers. When one of the dental officers is due to visit a school the health visitor is informed and she in turn instructs the parents of any young children needing dental attention to bring them to see the dental officer at the school. As a result of this arrangement the number of children under 5 years of age examined increased from 69 in 1948 to 207 in 1949. Table 27 gives details of the work done.

Table 27

Number inspected	207
Number found to need treatment..	117
Number treated	71
Number rendered dentally fit	71

HOME NURSING

During the year some reorganisation of the nursing districts was undertaken in the light of the experience gained since the Appointed Day. The County, with the exception of Holy Island, was divided into 12 nursing districts and the nurse in each district undertook both midwifery and general nursing. On Holy Island there was one whole-time home nurse and two nurse/midwives and one whole-time midwife. As a temporary measure two of the districts were staffed by two nurses because of lack of transport.

The decline in domiciliary midwifery following the opening of Gors Maternity Home has meant that a midwife would not have had an adequate number of cases unless she served an unduly large area. The original intention of separating midwifery from district nursing is therefore difficult to achieve. Although most of the nursing officers are not State Registered Nurses there seemed to be no alternative but to continue to employ them on district nursing duties. It seems likely that the demand for home nursing will increase in time. If skilled nursing personnel is available general practitioners will probably incline to utilise their services increasingly and the present trend of ageing of the population will also result in increasing use of home nursing. It is therefore very necessary that in future recruitment into the home nursing service of the County should consist of state-registered nurses preferably with district nursing training.

Table 28 shows the work done during the year by the home nurses.

Table 28

	<i>General Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Amlwch	181	1,437
Beaumaris	228	4,117
Bodorgan	61	705
Bodedern	44	786
Holyhead	345	5,094
Llanerchymedd	172	1,487
Llanfechell	112	878
Llanfairpwll	61	466
Llangefnï	156	1,176
Llanidan	79	911
Marian Glas	186	2,228
Menai Bridge	137	2,282
Newborough	51	975
Rhosneigr	132	1,359
TOTAL	1,945	23,901

Details of the district nurse/midwives is given in the appendix.

The qualifications of the Nursing Staff are as follows :

S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. CERT.	4
S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.	3
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	4
S.R.N., S.C.M.	4
S.C.M.	14

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year the Council's Scheme for the provision of a home-help service was increasingly used. The number of cases who received financial help was 43.

Efforts were made during the year to enlist the co-operation of the Victoria Welfare Association, a voluntary body which replaced the old County Nursing Association and the old County Welfare Association.

It was hoped that the Victoria Welfare Association would be instrumental in setting up numbers of local committees who would be prepared to undertake the local organisation of the service. In discussions with this body however it became clear that the amount of help which would be forthcoming would be somewhat limited, and would in any case be contingent upon the strong central organisation at Shire Hall. The situation was reported to the Health Committee and certain recommendations, including the appointment of an organiser for the home-help service, were put before the Committee. It was decided however that the time was not opportune to undertake this reorganisation and as a result it has been necessary to continue to operate this service through the medium of the district nurse/midwives and health visitors in each locality.

The experience of the last 12 months has shown quite clearly that the home-help service can be a considerable boon in necessitous cases. Experience has also shown that when an effort is made to obtain help locally of a casual nature it is only in a minimum of cases that the effort failed. It is also clear that the home-help service is an important adjunct of the Council's provisions under Part III of the National Assistance Act, in that an efficient home help service will have the effect of reducing the demand for residential accommodation for the aged and infirm.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Annual Report made to the Board of Control is given below :

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 TO 1938.

I. PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1950

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
(1) <i>Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "Subject to be dealt with" :</i>			
(a) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom) :			
Under 16 years of age.....	3	2	5
Aged 16 years and over.....	8	11	19
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom) :			
Under 16 years of age.....	..	..	..
Aged 16 years and over.....	..	..	..
(c) In "places of safety".....	2	..	2
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence) :			
Under 16 years of age.....	2	3	5
Aged 16 years and over.....	1	..	1
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	5	5	10
Total ascertained cases found to be "subject to be dealt with".....	21	21	42
<i>No. of cases included in (b) to (e) above awaiting removal to an Institution</i>	7	5	12
(2) <i>Number of Mental Defectives not at present "Subject to be dealt with"; but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained :</i>			
Under 16 years of age	6	5	11
Aged 16 years and over	29	29	58
Total number of mental defectives (1) plus (2)....	56	55	111

(3) *Number of Mental Defectives receiving Training :*

(a) In day-training centres :	M.	F.	T.
Under 16 years of age .....	..	..	..
Aged 16 years and over.....	..	..	..
(b) At home .....	..	..	..
Total.....	..	..	..

II. PARTICULARS OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1949.

(1) *Ascertainment.*

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :			
(i) Under Section 57(3)	4	3	7
(ii) Under Section 57(5) :			
On leaving special schools .....	..	..	..
On leaving ordinary schools.....	2	1	3
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1949 and found to be "subject to be dealt with"....	1	1	2
Total ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year.....	7	5	12
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1949 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" ..	..	..	..
Total number of cases reported during the year	7	5	12

(2) *Disposal of Cases reported during the year.*(a) *Ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" :*

(i) Admitted to Institutions	1	2	3
(ii) Placed under Guardianship .....	..	..	..
(iii) Taken to "places of safety"	1	..	1
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	4	3	7
(v) Died or removed from area .....	..	..	..
(vi) Action not yet taken.....	1	..	1

Total ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with".....	7	5	12
---	---	---	----

(b) *Cases not at present subject to be dealt with :*

(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision .....	..	..	..
(ii) Later found not be to defective .....	..	..	..
(iii) Died or removed from area .....	..	..	..
(iv) Action unnecessary .....	..	..	..
(v) Action not yet taken.....	..	..	..
Total cases not at present "subject to be dealt with".....	7	5	12

III. NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS UNDER COMMUNITY CARE INCLUDING VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION OR IN "PLACES OF SAFETY" ON 1ST JANUARY, 1949, WHO HAVE CEASED TO BE UNDER ANY OF THESE FORMS OF CARE DURING 1949.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
(a) Ceased to be under care	1	1
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of
Total.....	..	1	1

IV. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1949 :

(i) After marriage : Nil.

(ii) While unmarried : Nil.

(b) Number who have married during 1949.....Nil.

Mental Illness.

The table given below shows the admissions to and discharges from the North Wales Hospital for Mental Diseases, of Anglesey patients during the year.

Table 29

	<i>Admissions</i>		<i>Discharges</i>		<i>Died</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Voluntary	43	21	22	20	..	1
Temporary	1	1	..	1	..	..
Certified	5	9	2	10	4	8
Service Patients	2	..	2	..	..	..
Total	51	31	26	31	4	9

WELFARE SERVICES

The provision of accommodation.

During the year the Authority examined the possibility of acquiring premises for conversion to homes for the aged and two such premises were in fact purchased—Llys y Gwynt, Holyhead, and Park Mount, Llangefni. These two properties will after adaptation provide accommodation for approximately 22 residents together with appropriate resident staff.

PART III CASES—VALLEY HOSPITAL.

Part III accommodation reserved at Valley Hospital was continued in use during the year and details of admissions and discharges are given below :

Resident at 1.1.49	21
Admitted	45
Discharged	20 (3 died)
Resident at 31.12.49	46

Welfare of the Blind.

The North Wales Society for the Blind continued to act as the Council's agent for the administration of welfare services for this category of handicapped persons under section 29 of the Act. The Society employs one teacher of the blind in the County.

Table 30

Register of Blind Persons

	<i>On</i> 1.1.49	<i>On</i> 31.12.49
Males	50	53
Females	74	80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	124	133
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Changes during the year :

New cases registered	29
Deaths of persons on register	19
Struck off the register	1

In addition there were 3 "in" transfers and 3 "out" transfers.

The age composition of the blind population on 31.12.49 was as follows :

Table 31

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>
0-4 .....	..
5-15.....	..
16-20.....	1
21-39.....	5
40-49.....	6
50-64.....	30
65 upwards	91
Total.....	133

It is obvious that when three-quarters of the blind are aged the scope of the teacher *qua* teacher is limited. During the year there were 2 home workers and 18 pastime workers under supervision ; 975 visits were paid by the home teacher to cases on the register and 48 visits to observation cases.

The British Red Cross Society (through Col. G. R. Newton) was very helpful in the provision of small "extras" which are so much appreciated.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The demand for ambulance and sitting car transport showed a very considerable increase during the year. The total mileage covered by both types of transport per month being more than double the figure for the second half of 1948.

During the year three new ambulances were put into commission. The voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service responded magnificently to the increased call on their service and great credit goes to the County Organiser of the W.V.S., Mrs. G. Hughes Jones for the way in which this side of the service was maintained.

The Authority were naturally concerned at the considerable increase in the demand for transport and as a result of representations made, a meeting was held during the year with officers of the Hospital Management Committee and officers of the Caernarvonshire Ambulance Service to discuss ways and means of minimising wastage and abuse.

At Holyhead the members of the Order of St. John did excellent work as attendants. On one or two occasions they were called upon to act as midwives and did so very efficiently. It would be a considerable asset if a similar body of volunteers were available at other ambulance stations.

The table given below shows details of the work done by the Ambulance and Sitting Car Services during the year.

Table 32

<i>Period</i>	AMBULANCE			SITTING CAR		PRIVATE TAXI	
	<i>Cases</i>						
	<i>Day</i>	<i>Night</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1st Quarter ..	421	95	15,378	426	18,901	5	351
2nd Quarter ..	229	66	9,795	376	13,804	5	487
3rd Quarter ..	764	178	27,826	697	26,231	7	841
4th Quarter ..	758	127	17,697	563	22,379	4	520
	2,172	466	70,696	2,062	81,315	21	2,199

CONTROL OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

On 1st January 69 "T.T." and 13 "Accredited" licences were renewed. During the 9 months to 1.10.49, 20 "T.T." and 1 "Accredited" licences were granted. The number of "T.T." producers has increased steadily from 17 in 1941 to 89 at the end of 1949. The number of "Accredited" producers has never exceeded 16.

Samples for bacteriological tests (methylene blue and coliform tests) were taken as a routine by the Weights and Measures Depart-

ment with the following results :

Table 33

	<i>T. T. Milk</i>	<i>Accredited Milk</i>
No. of samples taken	406	42
Per cent of failures	28	30
No. of producers with 100% satisfactory results	28	5
No. of producers with 1 failure during the year.....	30	6
No. of producers with 2 failures during the year.....	13	2
No. of producers with 3 failures during the year.....	9	1
No. of producers with more than 3 failures during the year	8	..

Heat Treated Milk.

Two pasteurisation plants were licensed during the year by district councils.

School milk is all pasteurised and the County Weights and Measures Department undertake regular sampling of this milk. In all 83 samples of pasteurised milk were taken during the year—at schools and elsewhere—and submitted to bacteriological and phosphatase tests. One sample yielded an unsatisfactory result which was communicated to the appropriate authority for attention

Ice Cream.

The sampling of ice cream for the methylene blue reduction test is delegated by most county districts to the County Weights and Measures Department. The interpretation of the results is not straightforward and reliance cannot be placed on a single test. Over a period, however, 50 per cent of samples from any vendor should fall into Grade I and 80 per cent into Grades I and II ; 20 per cent in Grade III is admissible but there should be none in Grade IV. Unsatisfactory results are referred to the district sanitary inspector for appropriate action. During the year 114 samples were tested and only 59 proved satisfactory. This suggests that particular attention should be directed to the conditions under which ice cream is manufactured and sold.

**Report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures on the
administration of the Food and Drugs Act 1938.**

(a) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

One hundred and thirty-three samples of food were submitted under the Act for analysis by the Public Analyst. Of these samples, fifty-six were samples of milk. Unsatisfactory reports were received in respect of thirty samples (22.5%).

Six hundred and ninety-six samples were examined chemically in the Department's Laboratory.

Details of Samples submitted to the Public Analyst.

<i>Type of Food Samples</i>	<i>No. submitted</i>	<i>"Genuine"</i>	<i>"Non- Genuine"</i>
Milk	45	20	25
Sausages	5	5	..
Brawn	1	1	..
Fish Cakes	1	1	..
Tinned and Potted Meat and Fish	4	4	..
Potato Chips	1	1	..
Fats	4	4	..
Beef Suet	1	1	..
Medicines	8	4	4
Salad Cream	2	2	..
Condiments & Spices	3	3	..
Cakes and Pastries..	7	7	..
Confectionery	1	1	..
Sweets	3	2	1
Blanmange and Cus- tard Powders	3	3	..
Jellies	3	3	..
Tinned Fruit.....	1	1	..
Pears	1	1	..
Cold Mix Base	1	1	..
Ice Cream Powders..	2	2	..
Ice Creams	19	19	..
Beverages	5	5	..
Total	121	91	30

Details of "Non-Genuine" Samples.

(a) MILK.

Ten samples were reported to be deficient in Fat. Proceedings were instituted in respect of one sample (No. 249) which was deficient to the extent of 38 per cent of the Fat, and the defendant fined £1 and ordered to pay £6 6s. costs.

Seven samples were reported as being low in Solids not Fat. In each case, the Freezing Point was normal indicating that there had not been any added water.

Five samples were reported to contain added water :

P.A. 40/49. 11% added water. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant fined £2 10s. and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.

P.A. 41/49. 11% added water. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant fined £2 10s. and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.

P.A. 126/49. 12% added water. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant fined £3 and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs.

P.A. 170/49. 7% added water. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant fined £1 and ordered to pay £9 16s. costs.

P.A. 198/49. 6% added water. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant fined £1 and ordered to pay £9 16s. costs.

Three samples were reported as containing a small quantity of preservative. A caution was issued in each case

OTHER FOOD AND DRUGS.

"*Household Oil.*" An embrocation oil. Three samples reported to be 49.5%, 49.5% and 84.5% deficient in the stated amount of Pine Oil. Proceedings were instituted in respect of one sample resulting in a fine of £25 and an order to pay £12 19s. 5d. costs.

"*Indian Brandy.*" Public Analyst certified that, as this article was not brandy, the name was misleading. Manufacturers have agreed to amend the label.

"*American Pop-Corn Candy.*" Reported to be made from wheat with a coating of sugar. Should have contained Indian Corn. The report concerning this sample was referred to the Ministry of Food.

Examination of Milk Supplies for Tuberculosis.

One hundred and twenty-five samples of milk were submitted for Biological Examination for Tuberculosis. Seven reports of positive reactions were received, particulars of which were referred to the Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. One positive brucella abortus report was received.

Proceedings were instituted against one milk vendor for exposing for sale milk of a cow, which to the defendant's knowledge, had given tuberculous milk. The defendant was convicted and fined £10 and ordered to pay costs. In addition to the penalty, the Court cancelled the defendant's registration as a retail purveyor of milk. The appeal to Quarter Sessions was dismissed and the conviction confirmed.

Heat Treated Milk.

Eight-three samples were taken from the two heat treatment plants in the County. One unsatisfactory report was received.

Supply of Milk to Schools.

Sixty-one samples were taken from milk supplied to schools and submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examinations. One was reported as being unsatisfactory.

Ice Cream.

One hundred and fourteen samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway; fifty-five received unsatisfactory reports. The results were classified as follows:

Provisional Grade 1	.....	33 samples
Provisional Grade 2	.....	26 samples
Provisional Grade 3	.....	25 samples
Provisional Grade 4	.....	30 samples

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936/43.

From October 1st, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have been responsible for the enforcement of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, which deal with the licensing and control of "Special Designated" producers. In the nine months of the year during which the County Council was the licensing Authority, 447 samples were submitted for examination, of which, 127 were reported as unsatisfactory. The high number of failures is due, in the main, to "pre-licence" and follow up samples.

The results are summarised as follows :

(1) <i>Details of Licences</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>Accredited</i>
Licences renewed 1st January, 1949	69	13
Licences granted during 9 months of 1949	20	1
	—	—
	89	14
	—	—

Total Licences under the Regulations : 103 (1948 : 84).
In January 1949, 3 licences (2 Tuberculin tested and 1 Accredited were not renewed).

(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS.

(a) TUBERCULIN TESTED	<i>9 months</i>	
	1949	1948
Number of samples taken.....	406	591
Number of satisfactory samples....	292	467
Number of unsatisfactory samples..	114	124
Percentage of failures	28	21

Details of unsatisfactory samples :

Number failing Methylene Blue Test only (Keeping Quality)	49	49
Number failing Coliform Test only (Cleanliness)	28	45
Number failing both tests	37	30

Details of Producers :

Producers with 100% satisfactory samples	28	19
Producers with one unsatisfactory sample	30	13
Producers with two unsatisfactory samples	13	23
Producers with three unsatisfactory samples	9	8
Producers with over three unsatisfactory samples	8	7

(1 producer not selling)

(b) ACCREDITED.	9 mths	
	1949	1948
Number of samples taken.....	42	112
Number of satisfactory samples.....	29	91
Number of unsatisfactory samples....	13	21
Percentage of failures	30	19

Details of unsatisfactory samples :

Number failing Methylene Blue Test only (Keeping Quality)	6	4
Number failing Coliform Test only (Cleanliness)	2	9
Number failing both tests	5	8

Details of Producers :

Producers with 100% satisfactory samples	5	5
Producers with 1 unsatisfactory sample	6	3
Producers with 2 unsatisfactory samples	2	3
Producers with 3 unsatisfactory samples	1	2
Producers with over 3 unsatisfactory samples .....	..	1

(3) COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

(a) NUMBERS OF PRODUCERS OF DESIGNATED MILK.

	(9 mths)							
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
T.T.....	17	16	21	29	37	57	70	89
Accredited	10	12	15	15	16	13	14	14

(b) SUMMARY OF MILK SAMPLES.

T.T.	No. of Samples	135	128	159	172	246	408	591	406
	Failures	15	11	19	33	22	75	124	114
	% Failures ..	11.2	9.4	12	19	9	19	21	28
Average failures for 7 years 1942/48 : 14.4%									
Acc.	No. of Samples	75	85	114	96	113	102	112	41
	Failures	15	9	22	32	9	24	21	3
	% Failures ..	20	10.6	19.2	33.3	8	25	19	30
Average failures for 7 years 1942/48 : 19.3%									

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

At December 31st, 1949, 114 premises were registered for the sale of Part II Poisons. These premises are regularly inspected and no serious infringements of the Rules were detected,

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

Two alleged infringements of the labelling requirements of the Act were referred to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for appropriate action.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

During the summer months I visited each of the county districts and discussed the sanitary circumstances of the area with the responsible officers. The following is based on a report which I submitted subsequently to the Health Committee.

1. Housing.

The table given below serves to indicate the size of the housing problems facing local authorities :

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of inhabited houses</i>	<i>No. of these which are unfit for human habitation</i>	<i>Waiting list for council houses</i>	<i>No. of new houses built since the war including those in course of construction</i>		<i>Schemes pro- jected</i>
				<i>by the Council</i>	<i>by private enterprise</i>	
Beaumaris B...	600	50	40	100	1	30
Amlwch	1,000	150	130	42	10	92
Holyhead	3,150	800	430	152	..	212
Llangefni	625	25	250	160	14	80
Menai Bridge..	550	50	100	44	8	28
Total Urban	5,925	1,075	950	498	33	442
Aethwy	3,200	360	100	47	11	36
Twrcelyn	2,980	300	100	72	9	58
Valley	3,200	400	150	48	20	24
Total Rural	9,380	1,060	350	167	40	118
Total County	15,305	2,135	1,300	665	73	560

The first three columns of the table contain approximate numbers only in most cases. "The number of houses unfit for human habitation" is the sanitary inspector's estimate of the number which in his opinion fall into this category. To arrive at an accurate figure a special survey would have to be undertaken. The size of the waiting list for council houses is not accurately known in all areas because some councils do not maintain such a list.

It will be seen that considerable progress has been made since the war with re-housing, particularly in Beaumaris and Llangefni, having regard to the size of these districts. Progress has been less evident in the rural areas, largely, of course, because of the formidable difficulties which confront rural authorities in this respect. Sizeable schemes cannot be proceeded with unless the essential services of water supply and sewage disposal are available. Consequently, one big factor in determining the rate of future progress will be the development of the county water scheme. But the need for sewage disposal schemes (to which reference is made below) is no less urgent.

If the size of the waiting list for council houses is any indication, the provision of a separate home for every family calls for a housing programme (taking the county as a whole) twice as large as the sum total of the post-war programmes completed to date. After this problem has been tackled there will remain an equally formidable programme of slum clearance which will apparently involve 14 per cent of the total houses in the county.

Assuming, which is by no means the case, that every person on the waiting list is at present occupying an unfit house, this slum clearance programme entails yet further rehousing to the extent of nearly 900 houses, that is to say, nearly half as much again as the post-war programme to date.

Clearly, the housing activities of local authorities *should* continue unabated for many years to come. Whether they *will* do so is another matter. As stated no claim is made to a high order of accuracy and it is regretted that more precise data are not available. These observations are presented so that the order of magnitude of the tasks that lie ahead may be appreciated. The need for careful planning is evident and in particular for the co-ordination of housing, water and sewage schemes.

There is one aspect of the public building programme which gives rise to uneasiness and that is the rents being charged for council houses. In many areas, the rent is now more than 20/- a week and there is nothing to suggest that the rent of future houses will be less. It was shown by M'Gonigle on Tyneside, fifteen years ago that re-housing might, paradoxically, result in a deterioration in the public health if it meant that families living on marginal incomes had to pay increased rents.

Comparatively little work is being done under the Housing Act 1936 to require the owners of properties let for human habitation to keep them in repair. As a general rule the initiative is left to

the tenant and the sanitary inspector only inspects on receipt of a complaint. Shortage of staff is the reason given for the lack of any system of routine inspection. There is also a general feeling that it would be difficult to justify action under the Housing Act, as so many of the houses in question have been or should be condemned. Rent books in accordance with the Act are not in general use in all areas and the provisions of the Acts relating to overcrowding are a dead letter. In present circumstances this is, no doubt, unavoidable.

In their schemes for the future, some of the authorities are providing for a proportion of the houses to be specially designed to accommodate old people. There are numerous properties of the "tyddyn" type in existence which it might be worth renovating and modernising to provide such accommodation. By modern standards this type of property would not be considered suitable to bring up a family of several children, but from the point of view of the size and arrangement of rooms, it would be well suited to the needs of the aged. This is a suggestion which housing authorities might consider it worth while exploring particularly in the light of the new powers conferred by the Housing Act 1949.

Three councils have not adopted Building Bye-laws. These authorities feel that such bye-laws should be uniform throughout the county. At the present time with private building at a minimum the question is not an important one in practice but it might be worth considering it against the time, should it come when private building on any scale is resumed.

2. Water Supply.

The question of water supply is naturally closely linked to the development of the county water scheme. On "the second day of transfer" the County Council will specifically or by implication, assume those duties of district councils relating to water supply. In the meanwhile district councils might consider tightening the control exercised over existing undertakings. The bacteriological sampling of piped supplies appears to be fairly satisfactory. There is another useful means of control and which is simple in application and inexpensive, namely, the test for residual chlorine. It should be the daily custom to make such a test on all piped supplies and a record of the reading should be kept. With a little instruction, the average water-man should be able to do this. In all cases more use could be made of this test to control those piped supplies, the safety of which at present is the direct concern of the district councils.

Information is not as full as it might be about public wells etc. which vest in the district councils by virtue of section 124 of the Public Health Act 1936. I estimate that there must be about 200 to 250 such wells in Anglesey but in very few instances is full information available about the yield and the quality of the water. There is a good deal of bacteriological sampling being done but I am by no means satisfied that such sampling is being planned systematically as to yield the maximum information about the wells.

COUNTY WATER SCHEME.

A full report has already been submitted to the Council by the County Water Engineer. During the year the following progress was made :

- (a) Work continued on the Cefni reservoir and treatment works and work was commenced on the Gwalchmai service reservoir and the pumping main from Cefni to Gwalchmai ;
- (b) 20,623 yards of main were laid together with 992 yards of main in the Holyhead area not being part of the County Scheme ;
- (c) New services were connected at 346 premises.

WELL WATER.

During the year, 348 samples of water from shallow wells were submitted for bacteriological examination by the district sanitary inspectors. The results were as follows :

Class I—Highly satisfactory	90
Class II & III—Satisfactory	100
Class IV—Polluted	158

For the most part these samples were taken at the instance of private individuals interested in the quality of the water of the well in question. Nearly three-quarters of the samples fell into Classes III or IV and in most cases the result could no doubt have been accurately foretold by an inspection of the well and its topography. Even when the County Water Scheme is complete there will be many small communities reliant on shallow wells for their water supply. A systematic approach to the question is called for so that the best possible arrangements can be made for such communities.

3. Sewage Disposal.

Like housing and water supply, this is a big problem and one which will take many years to solve. There are only six sizeable sewage schemes in operation in the whole county. It is not uncommon to find that systems of surface drainage have been used in unauthorised fashion to dispose of sewage, resulting in gross pollution of waterways.

The present position is aggravated by the expansion of the county water scheme. The situation will rapidly become urgent in those areas which will in the near future, and for the first time, be provided with a piped water supply. The advent of the county water scheme may well prove a mixed blessing unless there are adequate arrangements for disposal of wastes.

The position in the separate districts is as follows :

Beaumaris Borough.

A scheme is in operation which has to rely on a system of ejection because of the levels involved. It seems likely that consideration will have to be given in the near future to improving this system.

Amlwch.

There is urgent need for a sewage disposal scheme and work has now started on a scheme which will, it is estimated, take three or four years to complete, at a cost of £80,000. There is a small scheme in operation at Bull Bay.

Holyhead.

Some eighty per cent of the town is at present sewered and extensions in the Llaingoch and Kingsland areas, in conjunction with the Valley R.D.C. are under active consideration at present.

Llangefni.

The town is sewered but the disposal system is unsatisfactory. During last summer, sewage was discharged by a storm-water outfall into the River Cefni quite near the town. It is satisfactory to note that work has started on laying a new length of main sewer and that the scheme provides for proper disposal works to obviate the gross pollution of the River Cefni. It is hoped that this project will be pressed forward with all possible despatch.

Menai Bridge.

Practically the whole town is sewered and discharges into the Menai Straits. The question of improving the outfalls and extending the sewerage—a scheme which would cost £10,000—is under consideration.

Aethwy.

Apart from a disposal system which serves the major portion of Llanfairpwll, there is no sewage scheme in this district at the present time. Four very small schemes, designed to serve groups of council houses, are in existence but they are not entirely satisfactory. At the present time plans are being prepared for schemes to serve the villages of Brynsiencyn, Dwyran and Newborough at an estimated cost of £40,000. These plans have not yet been adopted by the council; it will therefore be at least three or four years before these villages are served.

Outline schemes to serve seven other villages have been drawn up but as yet no decision has been taken about these.

Twrcelyn.

There are no schemes at present in operation in this district but the Council's Consulting Engineer has conducted preliminary surveys with a view to preparing schemes for the villages of Benllech, Cemaes, Llanerchymedd and Moelfre.

Valley.

Schemes are at present operating satisfactorily in Rhosneigr and Trearddur Bay. Four schemes are in an advanced stage of preparation and a further four schemes are being examined at the present time.

Generally, the position is that the main centres of population are adequately served but that much remains to be done in the rural areas. The difficulties are great, particularly in inland areas with a scattered population. There are, however, sizeable villages that have not been sewered although they have a piped water supply and some of them are by the sea. As will be seen, the rural district councils are now moving in the matter, but great efforts will be needed to make up for the lost war years.

There is another relatively minor matter which might be commented on, viz., the provision of public sanitary conveniences. There is no doubt that these conveniences are sadly lacking in some areas. At the present time there are about 20 in the whole county.

4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

In all districts, a system of refuse collection is operating. A total of some 90 lorry-loads a week is collected by the councils and disposed of entirely by tipping with incineration on the tip as an additional method in some instances. There are 11 such tips in all,

but only one of them can be regarded as a controlled tip in the proper sense of the term. All the remainder give rise to greater or lesser degrees of nuisance. Inevitably the tips are rat-infested. The rodent problem so created in this way has to be referred to the County Rodent Control Committee.

As many of them are situated in places remote from houses, it has been felt that strict control (which is an expensive business) could be dispensed with. It would appear that if the councils could agree together to utilise say three or four tips it would be possible to conduct these according to approved methods.

Not all the district councils have exercised their power to make the provision of dust bins obligatory.

5. Control of Food and Drugs.

There are slaughter-houses run by the Ministry of Food at Beaumaris, Holyhead and Llangefni. The conduct of these is stated to be reasonably satisfactory.

There are two knackers' yards in the county, one of which is likely to be closed in the near future.

There are approximately 200 catering establishments of one kind and another in the county. Generally speaking, the officers expressed themselves as satisfied with the conditions in these establishments. The majority did not consider that there was scope for a drive to improve the hygiene of food handling. From personal observation, however, I am not at all satisfied that there is not a good deal of room for improvement in this respect and much could be done to raise the standards. Uniform bye-laws have now been prepared for the whole county and their enforcement should go a long way towards achieving this object. The district councils could rest assured that public opinion these days would be behind them if they took a strong line in dealing with dirty food handlers. Some councils are making use of display material supplied by the British Tourist Board. Close liaison with the inspectorate of the Ministry of Food would also assist in the control of food hygiene.

All the district medical officers of health reported that there were no recent food poisoning outbreaks in their areas. Again, I am not satisfied that this information is complete. One hears from time to time, usually at second and third hand, of small family outbreaks of "D and V" and one suspects that small scale outbreaks of the milder types of food poisoning are much commoner than official notification would lead one to believe,

There appears to be room for improvement in the control of ice-cream. This is a matter to which, as the Committee will recall, reference has been made on previous occasions. The sampling of ice-cream at the present time is delegated by most of the district councils to the County Inspector of Food and Drugs. More frequent sampling is required and there is much to be said for centralising the work.

District councils might consider the suggestion which has been made of issuing to retailers certificates for display indicating the grade of the last sample of ice-cream. Care in the preparation and handling of ice-cream would be encouraged thereby.

6. Miscellaneous.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act in the county.

At present there are no common lodging-houses in the county.

More attention could be directed in some cases to the administration of the Factories Acts insofar as they affect the district council.

The arrangements for disinfection call for review. Fortunately the comparative lull in the incidence of infectious diseases in recent months has made it unnecessary to resort to the use of steam disinfection on any scale. All the steam disinfectors in the county are now vested in the Minister of Health and it is suggested that district councils should consider making firm arrangements with the Hospital Management Committee for the use of disinfection facilities, because the need may arise at any time.

7. Administration.

With one exception, the district medical officers of health are also engaged in private practice.

Annual reports are not prepared in all cases.

All the sanitary inspectors (with the exception of Holyhead) also hold the office of surveyor.

It is anomalous that only one sanitary inspector is employed in each district when the disparities in population and area are considered. Compare, for example, Menai Bridge with an area of 824 acres and a population of some 1,800 and the three rural districts with acreages of 50 to 60,000 and populations of 8 to 10,000. It is not surprising that in the rural districts the sanitary inspectors are not always able to discharge their many duties to their own satisfaction. I suspect that the staff of three sanitary inspectors for the rural areas is not really adequate.

APPENDIX "A"

 CONSTITUTION OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : J. F. Chadwick, Esq., M.C.

Vice-Chairman : Hugh Jones, Esq.

*Mrs. A. Griffith, J.P.

Mrs. Margaret Hughes, B.E.M.

*Mrs. G. Hughes Jones.

Mrs. Walter O. Jones, J.P.

*Miss I. Johnston.

Mrs. Morris.

Lady Kathleen Stanley, J.P.

Mr. R. D. Briercliffe.

Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones.

Mr. William Davies.

Mr. David Evans, J.P.

*Mr. D. A. Godfrey, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Mr. G. R. Evans.

Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, LL.B.

Rev. D. R. Hughes.

Mr. W. J. Hughes, J.P.

Mr. A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E., J.P.

Rev. J. Lambert Jones.

*Dr. Leslie W. Jones.

*Dr. G. Llywelyn Jones.

Mr. R. W. Jones.

Mr. Percy O. Jones.

Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones, M.P.S.

Mr. R. D. Jones.

Rev. W. Morris Jones, B.A.

Mr. W. Shubert Jones, J.P., B.Sc.

Mr. John Lloyd.

Mr. E. R. Oliver.

Mr. W. Charles Owen.

Mr. Griffith Pritchard.

Mr. O. M. Pritchard.

Mr. W. T. Prytherch, J.P.

Mr. Robert Roberts.

*Col. The Hon. O. H. Stanley, D.S.O.,
D.L., J.P.

Mr. William Thomas.

Mr. J. Morris Williams.

*Mr. Arthur Williams, J.P., B.Sc.

*Mr. O. Herbert Williams, F.R.C.S.

Mr. W. O. Williams.

* Co-opted members.

APPENDIX "B"

STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

County Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G. Wynne Griffith, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant County Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M.
Dental Officers	Dr. Catherine Rolant Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. Mr. Elwyn Jones, L.D.S.
Dental Attendants	Miss Megan Evans. Mrs. M. M. Owen (up to 30.10.49). Miss M. Roberts (from 10.12.49).
Consulting Orstetrician	*O. Vaughan Jones, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.
Consulting Paediatrician	*Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.P.(Ed.), D.C.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.
Chest Physician	*J. Glyn Jones, M.D., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Chest Physician	*Adam G. Buick, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.
Consulting Ophthalmologists	*G. C. Laszlo, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.O. *T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon	*B. L. McFarland, M.D., M.Ch.(Orth.), M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. with the assistance of *G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch.(Orth.), F.R.C.S.
Venerealogist	*H. Vernen Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P

* Part time.

Authorised Officers ;

* William Owen, LlysOwain, Salem Street,
Amlwch (Tel., Amlwch 298).

* R. J. Williams, Pen Loyn, Llanddaniel.
(Tel., Gaerwen 24).

* R. M. Williams, Exehange Buildings,
Holyhead (Tel., Holyhead 191).

* Also Distriet Welfare Officers.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**Chief Administrative Assistant**

William H. Parry.

Clerks

Maldwyn Jones.

Miss D. M. Williams.

R. J. Jones.

*W. R. Roberts (from 5.9.49).

Miss Gwen Williams.

Miss Eluned Jones (from 6.4.49).

* With H.M. Forces up to 5.9.49.

ASSOCIATED OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL**Clerk of the County Council**

William Jones, O.B.E.

Deputy Clerk of the County Council

Idris Davies, LL.B.

County Welfare Officer

O. J. Hughes.

County Architect

N. Sq. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

County Treasurer

J. E. Hughes.

Inspector of Food and Drugs

H. A. Thomas.

Public Analyst

Harold Lowe, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Children's Officer

Miss M. Rowland.

County Water Engineer

W. H. Austin, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E.,
M.I.W.E.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH**Aethwy**

*Dr. T. H. Pierce, Town Hall, Llandudno
(Tel., Llandudno 6231).

Amlwch

*Dr. R. O. Jones, Brynhyfryd, Amlwch (Tel., Amlwch 235)

Beaumaris

*Dr. E. J. Coombe, 1 Green Edge, Beaumaris
(Tel., Beaumaris 25).

Holyhead

*Dr. E. R. Hughes, Plas Hyfryd, Holyhead
(Tel., Holyhead 99 (residence); Holyhead 13
(surgery).)

Llangefni

*Dr. W. Parry Jones, Doldir, Llangefni (Tel., Llangefni 5)

Menai Bridge	*Dr. H. R. Fisher, Llys Meirion, Menai Bridge (Tel., Menai Bridge 10).
Twrcelyn	*Dr. R. O. Jones, Brynhyfryd, Amlwch (Tel., Amlwch 235)
Valley	*Dr. S. Glynne Jones, Treflyn, Gwalehmai (Tel., Gwalehmai 202).

* Part time.

Chief Ambulance Officer	L. E. R. Loader.
Teacher of the Blind	Miss Dilys Jones.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss Hilda V. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.
Health Visitors	*Miss G. Hughes (from 1.4.49). *Mrs. E. Jones. *Miss E. Jones. *Miss E. C. Parry. Miss M. G. Hall. *Miss M. R. Parry. Miss E. C. Pritchard (up to 14.8.49). *Mrs. M. M. Williams (from 27.7.49).

* Also school nurses.

District Nurse Midwives	Nurse Vidler, Bryn Mona, Rhosybol (Tel., Amlwch 338). Nurse E. Jones, Tyddyn Ball, Llanfechell (Tel., Cemaes Bay 247). Nurse E. Williams, 4 London Road, Bodedern (Tel., Valley 246). Nurse E. P. Jones, Glen Cottage, Gwalehmai (Tel., Gwalehmai 210). Nurse M. C. Williams, Ty Capel M.C., Carmel, Llanerchymedd (Tel., Llanerchymedd 232). Nurse D. Williams, 38 Bron y Graig, Llangefni (Tel., Llangefni 208). Nurse E. M. Hughes, Lletty, Brynteg (Tel., Tynygongl 84). Nurse W. M. Roberts, Nurse's Cottage, Bodorgan (Tel., Bodorgan 62). Nurse E. Wyn Hughes, Llain Nest, New- borough (Tel., Newborough 213). Nurse M. Jones, 38 Bron y Graig, Llangefni (Tel., Llangefni 208).
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Nurse C. Davies, Glanwddyn, Llanfairpwll
(Tel., Llanfairpwll 47).

Nurse L. Williams, 4 High Street, Menai Bridge
(Tel., Menai Bridge 100).

Nurse A. Evans, 15 Rose Hill, Beaumaris
(Tel., Beaumaris 83).

Nurse G. Price, 31 Tara Street, Holyhead
(Tel., Holyhead 300).

Nurse P. Lloyd, Bryn, Holyhead
(Tel., Holyhead 290).

Nurse G. Connor, 9 Porthdafareh Road,
Holyhead (Tel., Holyhead 141).

Nurse P. M. Murphy, Ffordd Deg, Llanddona
(Tel., Beaumaris 96).

Nurse E. Hughes, Haulfre, Bethesda Street,
Amlwch (Tel., Amlwch 396).

APPENDIX "C"

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre	Place where held	Days when held
AMLWCH	Court Room	1st and 3rd Tuesday
BODORGAN	Bethel Schoolroom	1st and 3rd Wednesday
BEAUMARIS	Church Room	1st and 3rd Wednesday
CEMAES BAY	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Friday
GWALCHMAI	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD	Infant Welfare Centre	Every Thursday
LLANGFNI	Fronidirion Clinie	2nd and 4th Wednesday
LLANFAETHLU	Coffee House	1st and 3rd Friday
LLANERCHYMEDD	Bank House	1st and 3rd Tuesday
LLANDDONA	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Wednesday
LLANFAIRPWLL	Infant Welfare Centre	1st and 3rd Friday
MARIANGLAS	Old British School	1st and 3rd Monday
MENAI BRIDGE	4 High Street	2nd and 4th Tuesday
NEWBOROUGH	Institute	1st and 3rd Tuesday
VALLEY	Church Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Time	Place where held	Days when held
AMLWCH	2 p.m.	Court Room	2nd & 4th Wednesdays
HOLYHEAD	2 p.m.	Infant Welfare Centre	Every Wednesday
LLANGFNİ	2 p.m.	Fronidirion Clinic	1st & 3rd Thursdays
MENAI BRIDGE	2 p.m.	4 High Street	4th Thursday

APPENDIX "D"

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS FOR 1949.

	<i>Area in in Acres</i>	<i>Population Census 1921</i>	<i>Population Census 1931</i>	<i>Population Mid Year 1949</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Amlwch	4,494	2,699	2,561	2,713	31	41
Beaumaris	3,135	1,841	1,708	2,100	49	26
Holyhead	730	11,761	10,707	10,470	195	142
Llangefni	2,510	1,690	1,782	2,082	48	24
Menai Bridge..	824	1,798	1,675	1,855	27	31
Urban	11,693	19,789	18,433	19,220	350	264
Aethwy	52,352	11,095	10,760	10,410	178	156
Twrcelyn	53,865	9,241	8,640	8,600	136	104
Valley	58,784	11,619	11,192	11,070	212	134
Rural	165,001	31,955	30,592	30,080	526	394
Anglesey..	176,694	51,744	49,025	49,300	876	658

ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION

<i>District</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Phthisis Death Rate</i>	<i>Respiratory Death Rate</i>	<i>Cancer Death Rate</i>	<i>Heart Disease Death Rate</i>
Amlwch	11.43	15.11	1.47	1.84	4.42	5.16
Beaumaris	23.33	12.38	0.48	1.43	1.43	4.76
Holyhead	18.62	13.56	0.76	1.24	1.91	4.30
Llangefni	23.05	11.53	1.44	0.48	2.88	2.88
Menai Bridge	14.55	16.71	1.08	..	1.62	7.01
Urban	18.21	13.73	0.93	1.14	2.29	4.58
Aethwy	17.09	14.98	..	0.67	1.82	5.28
Twrcelyn	15.81	12.09	0.23	1.07	1.98	4.42
Valley	19.15	12.10	0.27	1.72	2.35	3.07
Rural	17.48	13.09	0.16	1.16	2.06	4.22
Anglesey	17.77	13.35	0.47	1.16	2.15	4.36

INFANT DEATHS—STILLBIRTHS—MATERNAL DEATHS

<i>District</i>	<i>Infant Deaths No. Rate*</i>		<i>Stillbirths No. Rate**</i>		<i>Maternal Death No. Rate**s</i>	
Amlwch	1	32.25	1	31.25	..	..
Beaumaris	4	81.63	1	20.00	1	20.00
Holyhead	8	41.02	4	20.10	..	..
Llangefni	2	41.66	..	..	..	..
Menai Bridge.....	1	47.03	2	68.96	..	..
Urban	16	45.71	8	22.34	1	2.79
Aethwy	10	56.18	9	48.12	..	..
Twrcelyn	5	36.76	2	14.49	..	..
Valley	8	37.73	6	27.52	..	..
Rural	23	43.72	17	31.30	..	..
Anglesey.....	39	44.52	25	27.74	1	1.10

* per 1,000 live births.

** per 1,000 births (live and still).

